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CORE LIST

Livestock and Meat Situation

Economic Research
Service

U.S. Department of
Agriculture

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JANUARY
1978

Approved by the
World Food and
Agricultural Outlook
and Situation Board

HOGS ON FARMS DECEMBER 1, FARROWINGS, AND PIG CROPS

Item	1975	1976	1977	1978[1]	1977/76
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*% change*
Inventory	49,267	54,934	57,587		+5
Breeding	7,574	8,011	8,765		+9
Market	41,693	46,923	48,822		+4
-60 lb.	16,255	18,714	19,988		+7
60-119 lb.	11,047	12,307	12,655		+3
120-179 lb.	8,049	8,932	9,108		+2
180-219 lb.	4,837	5,292	5,566		+5
220 + lb.	1,505	1,678	1,505		-10
Sows farrowing					
Dec.-May	4,973	5,777	6,050	6,620	+5
June-Nov.	4,952	5,850	6,295	(+9)	+8
Pig crops					
Dec.-May	35,530	42,177	42,959	47,995	+2
June-Nov.	35,656	42,218	45,262	(+12)	+7
Pigs per litter					
Dec.-May	7.14	7.30	7.10	7.25	-3
June-Nov.	7.20	7.22	7.19	(+2)	0

[1] Intentions.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

More Pork, Red Meat Seen for 1978

by V. Eldon Ball

Pork production may increase 10 percent during 1978, based on December 1 inventory and farrowings data. A 4-percent increase in the number of market hogs assures a year-to-year increase in slaughter through the first half of 1978. Slaughter through the winter quarter will be drawn primarily from the 2 percent larger inventory of market hogs weighing 60 pounds and over. Spring slaughter should reflect the 7-percent increase in the number of pigs weighing less than 60 pounds.

Also on December 1, hog producers were planning a 12-percent increase in the 1978 spring pig crop. By quarters, farrowing intentions show a 13-percent increase for December-February and 8 percent for March-May. With a larger litter size likely this year, the winter quarter pig crop could be increased 15 percent. Pigs farrowed during December-May will move to slaughter in the second half of 1978. The increase in hog slaughter through the first 6 months of the year will exceed 5 percent, while an increase of 12 to 14 percent appears likely for July-December.

While modest reductions in the beef supply are in prospect for 1978, increased pork production may boost total red meat production 1 to 2 percent above that for 1977. Marketings of cattle from feedlots through mid-1978 may be increased 4 to 6 percent. Though not likely to offset reductions in grass-fed slaughter with total beef output down about 1 percent from January-June 1977, the projected gain in pork production would increase red meat supplies during the first half of 1978 by 1 percent. Broiler production may be up 5 percent or more.

A year-to-year increase in red meat production is likely during the second half of 1978 as well. Total cattle slaughter will decline, but 6 to 7 percent more fed cattle marketed during the summer and fall quarters would limit the decline in total beef production in the second half to less than 5 percent from the year-earlier level. And with pork production up more than a tenth, red meat output would be 2 to 3 percent larger. Broiler production may increase around 5 percent.

Aggregate retail meat prices are likely to advance during 1978. Yet, retail pork prices may decline 2 to 3 percent with the reduction coming in the second half of the year. For the first half of 1978, retail pork prices may average about 5 percent higher than in 1977. The effects of inflation on processing and marketing costs point to a wider farm-retail marketing spread. Prices for slaughter hogs during the winter quarter may be little changed from a year earlier, but should average well below 1977 levels during the balance of the year. The annual average may be $5 to $7 below the $41 for 1977.

Buildup in Breeding Numbers to Limit Winter Hog Slaughter

Although last year's summer pig crop was increased 7 percent, the number of market hogs in the middle weight groups on December 1 was only 2 percent larger than a year earlier. The increase in hog slaughter this winter may be limited to about 3 percent. Implied is a commercial kill of 20 to 20½ million head. Weekly slaughter under Federal inspection may average about 1.5 million head.

Despite a 22-percent increase in sow slaughter since December 1976, the December 1, 1977, breeding inventory was 9 percent larger. The number of gilts added to the breeding inventory during these months was increased more than 25 percent. Gilts added during the months of June through November 1977 exceeded by 40 percent replacements in 1976. While a decline in the number of animals held for breeding from June 1 to December 1 is typical as sows are culled following the seasonally large March-May pig crop, the December 1 estimate this year was 1 percent larger. With a 200 thousand head increase in the breeding inventory in 14 States from September 1 to December, approximately 1.2 million gilts were retained, thus limiting the potential increase in winter slaughter. The 14 States account for about 85 percent of U.S. hogs and pigs inventory.

Sow Slaughter Balance Sheet, 14 States

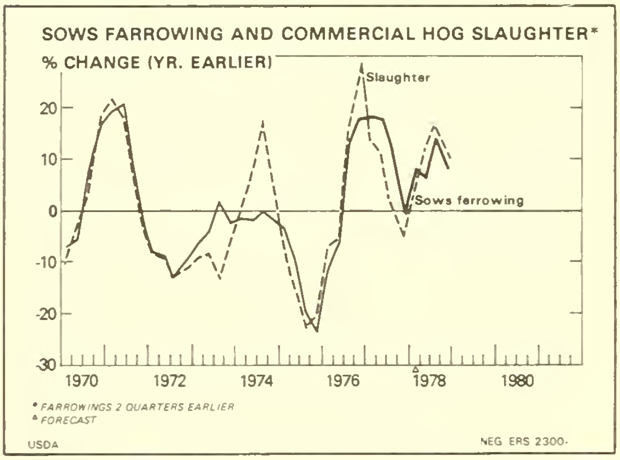
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	Million head					
December 1 breeding[1] .	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.5
December-February						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	1.1	1.0	.9	.7	1.0	
Gilts added	1.3	1.2	.7	1.0	1.2	
March 1 breeding	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.7	7.0	
March-May						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	.8	.9	.7	.6	.8	
Gilts added	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	
June 1 breeding	7.7	7.5	6.2	7.1	7.4	
June-August						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	1.0	1.3	.7	.7	.9	
Gilts added	.8	.6	.5	.4	.8	
September 1 breeding . .	7.5	6.8	6.0	6.8	7.3	
September-November						
Comm. sow slaughter	1.0	1.5	.8	1.0	1.0	
Gilts added	.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	

[1] December previous year. [2] 85% of estimated U.S. commercial sow slaughter.

The number of pigs weighing less than 60 pounds on December 1 was up 7 percent from December 1976. Considering high death losses among pigs of weaning age and older last winter, the increase in hog slaughter this spring may exceed 10 percent. The spring total may be 2 to 3 percent above winter slaughter. Market hog prices are expected to average near $40 per 100 pounds during January-March before slipping to the middle-$30 range this spring. Prices in late winter in the low $30's are possible when seasonally large hog slaughter coincides with a buildup in fed cattle marketings.

Spring Pig Crop Likely Up 12 Percent, Second Half Slaughter Near 15 Percent

If producers carry out plans to farrow 9 percent more sows during December-May 1978, the pig crop may be 12 percent larger with an increase in second half hog slaughter of nearly 15 percent. With the exception of 1975 when producers were liquidating breeding stock, the ratio of spring farrowings to the December breeding inventory has ranged from 73 to 77 percent since 1971. Planned farrowings for December-May 1978 would be 75 percent of the December 1, 1977, breeding inventory.


SOWS FARROWING AND COMMERCIAL HOG SLAUGHTER*

* FARROWINGS 2 QUARTERS EARLIER
^ FORECAST

USDA NEG. ERS 2300-

Producers in the 14 States planned to increase farrowings during the winter quarter by 13 percent. If the average litter size more nearly reflects trend this pig crop could be 15 percent larger than a year earlier. With a 5 percent larger December-February pig crop last year, slaughter during the summer quarter was increased only 1 percent. The increase in slaughter in the third quarter this year could exceed 15 percent.

With planned farrowings for March-May only 8 percent above last year, hog slaughter during the final quarter of 1978 would be up about a tenth. However, actual farrowings are likely to exceed December 1 intentions. On December 1, the inventory of market hogs weighing 180 pounds and over exceeded 7 million head. Slaughter during December is estimated at 6.4 million head. In December 1976, approximately 6.9 million hogs were slaughtered from an inventory of 7 million market hogs. Also, gilts accounted for a smaller percentage of total barrow and gilt slaughter during December 1977. A further buildup in the breeding inventory is likely. An increase in March-May farrowings equal to that planned for the winter quarter would boost slaughter 15 percent above last October-December.

The anticipated contra-seasonal increase in hog slaughter this summer suggests little price improvement over the spring quarter with a summer averaged in the mid-$30's likely. If farrowing intentions for March-May are realized, the increase in slaughter from summer to fall would be less than in recent years. Stable prices would follow as seasonal demand strength largely offset the small increase in output. A farrowing response in excess of 10 percent during the spring quarter would push the October-December average price to the low-$30's with prices in late summer or early fall perhaps dropping below $30 per 100 pounds.

Hogs and pigs, breeding inventory and sow slaughter, United States[1]

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
					Million head				
December 1 breeding[2] . . .	9,189	9,645	8,475	8,650	8,605	7,389	7,574	8,011	8,765
December-May sow slaughter	2,114	2,686	2,303	2,239	2,257	1,977	1,505	2,077	
Gilts added-December-May	3,555	2,789	2,975	2,577	2,475	1,946	2,319	2,759	
June 1 breeding	10,630	9,748	9,147	8,988	8,823	7,358	8,388	8,693	
June-November sow slaughter	3,309	3,157	2,765	2,304	3,316	1,946	2,018	2,217	
Gilts added-June-November	2,324	1,884	2,268	1,921	1,882	2,162	1,641	2,289	

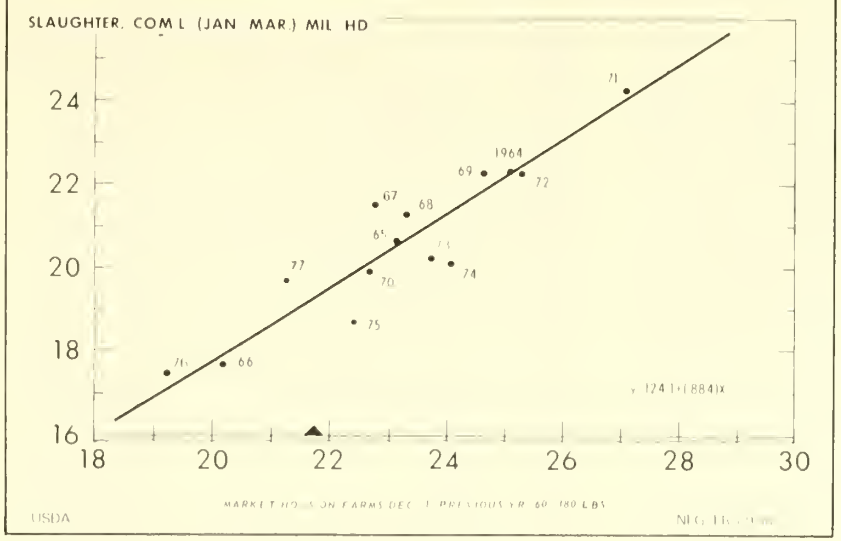
[1] Estimated commercial. [2] December previous year.

Hogs and Pigs Balance Sheet

Year	Dec.1 inventory[1]	Dec.-May pig crop[1]	Total supply	Commercial slaughter Dec.-May	Other disappearance[2]	June 1 inventory	June-Nov. pig crop	Total supply	Commercial slaughter June-Nov.	Other disappearance[2]
1964	62,060	47,682	109,742	43,776	6,189	59,777	39,862	99,639	39,285	4,248
1965	56,106	42,526	98,632	40,579	5,085	52,968	36,415	89,383	35,081	3,783
1966	50,519	45,471	95,990	35,331	4,462	56,197	42,132	98,329	37,238	3,966
1967	57,125	48,117	105,242	41,803	4,073	59,366	43,551	102,917	40,381	3,718
1968	58,818	49,077	107,895	43,093	4,271	60,531	45,078	105,609	41,652	3,128
1969	60,829	46,521	107,350	44,015	4,608	58,727	42,155	100,882	40,287	3,549
1970	57,046	52,126	109,172	40,749	3,784	64,639	49,588	114,227	43,326	3,616
1971	67,285	51,918	119,203	49,087	4,393	65,718	46,006	111,724	45,908	3,404
1972	62,412	47,523	109,935	45,108	4,201	60,626	43,051	103,677	41,203	3,457
1973	59,017	46,125	105,142	40,292	5,279	59,571	41,998	101,569	36,878	4,077
1974	60,614	44,792	105,406	41,183	5,345	58,878	38,952	97,830	40,194	2,943
1975	54,693	35,530	90,223	37,854	4,509	47,860	35,656	83,516	31,666	2,583
1976	49,267	42,177	91,444	34,689	2,825	53,930	42,218	96,148	38,053	3,161
1977	54,934	42,959	97,893	39,440	3,973	54,480	45,262	99,742	38,476	3,679
1978	57,587	[3]47,995	105,582	[4]40,600	4,375	[4]60,607				

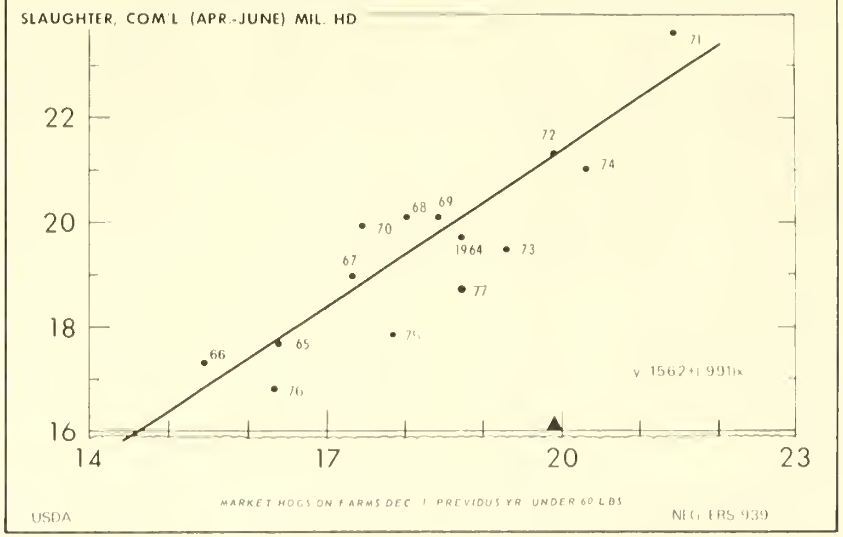
[1] December previous year. [2] Includes imports, exports, death loss, farm slaughter, etc. [3] Intentions. [4] Forecast.

HOGS ON FARMS AND SLAUGHTER



USDA

HOGS ON FARMS AND SLAUGHTER



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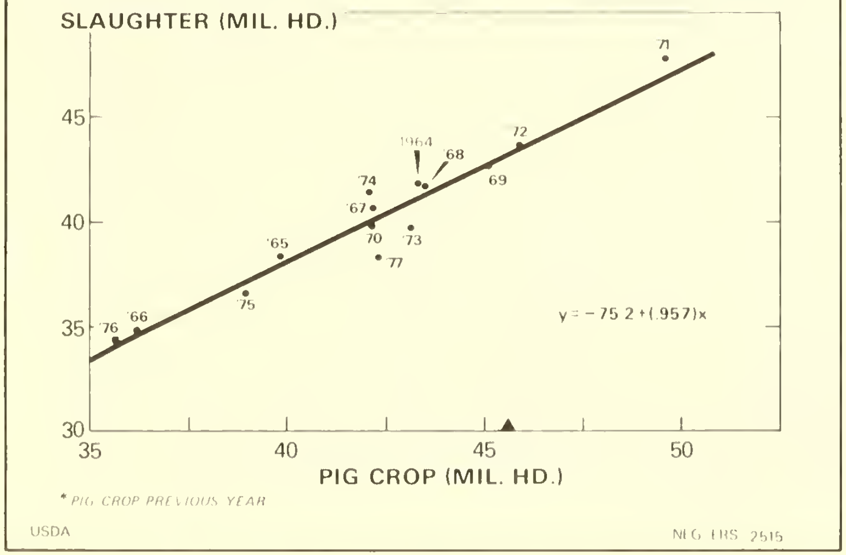
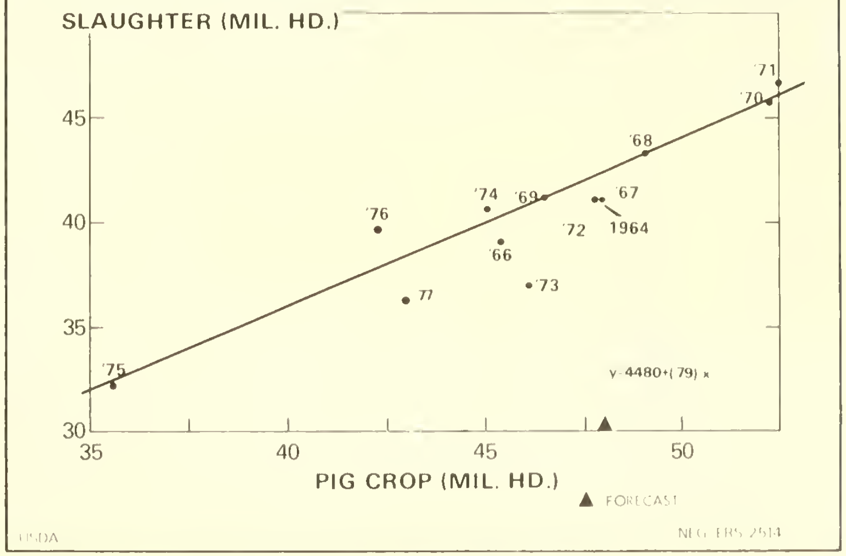
FALL PIG CROP AND JAN.-JUNE SLAUGHTER*



* PIG CROP PREVIOUS YEAR

USDA NEG ERS 2515

SPRING PIG CROP AND JULY-DEC. SLAUGHTER



USDA NEG ERS 2514

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1977									
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per 100 pounds									
SLAUGHTER STEERS:										
Omaha:										
Choice, 900-1100 lb.	37.28	40.08	41.98	40.24	40.94	40.11	40.35	42.29	41.83	43.13
Good, 900-1100 lb.	34.34	36.84	38.25	36.77	37.02	36.24	36.24	37.89	37.93	39.34
California, Choice 900-1100 lb.	40.15	42.56	43.50	42.40	42.44	40.53	40.88	44.16	44.43	44.97
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb.	37.40	40.67	43.00	40.56	40.94	39.77	40.64	42.62	42.57	43.94
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb.	37.91	41.17	43.35	40.87	41.25	40.14	40.52	42.20	42.10	43.69
COWS:										
Omaha:										
Commercial	27.64	28.76	27.40	26.47	25.97	25.97	26.72	25.25	24.67	26.00
Utility	26.67	27.63	26.57	25.64	25.23	25.38	26.12	24.89	23.80	25.02
Cutter	25.03	25.98	24.66	23.99	23.85	23.92	24.44	23.45	22.45	23.55
Canner	22.86	24.04	22.88	22.46	22.15	22.12	22.24	21.59	20.90	21.96
VEALERS:										
Choice, S. St. Paul	56.26	52.88	54.92	51.60	46.95	46.20	41.54	42.50	40.98	40.50
FEEDER STEERS:										
Kansas City:										
Choice, 400-500 lb.	44.36	45.72	45.20	42.46	43.14	45.27	46.06	44.48	42.95	43.84
Choice, 600-700 lb.	38.95	41.81	41.72	39.90	40.64	41.99	40.85	40.82	39.94	41.33
Good, 600-700 lb.	35.92	38.30	38.95	37.82	38.48	38.30	36.98	36.76	37.66	38.33
All weights and grades	37.81	41.33	39.88	38.22	38.90	39.61	39.04	40.18	38.79	39.71
Amarillo:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	38.60	41.81	40.66	38.39	38.71	38.75	39.10	38.78	39.68	41.83
Good, 600-700 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia Auctions:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	35.95	37.81	35.81	34.10	35.00	36.60	36.12	35.19	36.10	37.67
Good, 400-500 lb.	34.90	37.25	35.00	33.15	33.62	35.05	35.12	32.88	34.45	37.25
SLAUGHTER HOGS:										
Barrows and Gilts:										
Omaha:										
Nos. 1 & 2, 200-220 lb.	38.08	37.66	42.62	45.07	46.62	44.81	41.71	41.44	40.55	45.48
Nos. 1 & 2, 220-240 lb.	38.11	37.64	42.60	44.98	46.62	44.81	41.71	41.40	40.43	45.38
All weights	37.45	36.74	41.44	43.41	45.27	43.82	41.09	40.47	38.86	43.61
Sioux City	37.61	37.20	41.94	43.89	45.76	44.34	41.39	40.97	39.44	44.13
7 markets[1]	37.53	36.97	41.79	43.86	45.76	44.38	41.40	40.83	39.33	43.99
Sows:										
7 markets[1]	34.26	34.09	36.99	37.84	38.63	38.00	37.08	36.02	33.55	36.21
FEEDER PIGS:										
Nos. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb. (per hd.)	38.58	41.49	40.91	35.18	36.90	39.84	37.46	34.94	32.32	30.38
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	55.70	59.62	55.56	52.10	50.42	51.46	53.75	55.69	55.06	58.75
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	50.83	55.05	57.00	52.57	50.05	48.67	51.28	52.80	51.52	56.63
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	22.15	18.19	16.62	16.00	14.58	16.75	19.62	19.69	20.88	25.75
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	15.00	11.40	11.00	11.16	11.00	12.80	14.22	13.75	13.50	16.40
FEEDER LAMBS:										
Choice, San Angelo	56.25	59.19	51.38	46.15	47.33	50.75	54.31	55.75	63.19	68.83
Choice, So. St. Paul	51.30	48.00	47.88	47.44	47.15	48.58	50.55	52.90	55.08	60.68
FARM PRICES:										
Beef cattle:	33.80	34.90	36.10	34.10	34.90	34.70	34.80	35.40	34.60	35.70
Calves	36.60	38.10	38.50	36.00	36.60	37.10	38.30	37.60	37.00	37.80
Hogs	37.10	36.00	40.70	41.90	44.90	42.80	40.20	39.90	37.50	41.50
Sheep	15.00	14.30	13.10	12.00	12.20	12.30	13.20	13.10	14.00	14.50
Lambs	49.20	51.00	55.50	51.20	50.70	49.00	51.20	52.10	52.20	56.00
MEAT PRICES:										
Wholesale:										
Midwest Markets:[2]										
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	57.12	60.54	64.44	62.62	63.65	62.49	63.04	65.87	65.47	68.10
Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 lb.	56.05	58.63	63.02	61.84	62.14	60.78	61.09	63.89	63.85	66.34
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	54.94	56.42	53.31	52.42	51.69	51.12	50.73	48.46	48.32	51.97
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	72.36	73.42	83.14	87.94	91.66	85.21	85.52	85.60	76.95	88.70
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb.	48.91	55.23	57.10	58.51	63.55	63.96	55.04	49.15	43.79	51.32
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	75.13	63.70	70.39	72.10	72.58	75.47	75.77	84.62	94.22	92.09
East Coast:										
Steer beef, Choice 600-700 lb.	60.46	64.02	67.50	66.00	66.82	66.10	66.71	69.44	69.02	71.46
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb.	110.60	114.00	112.83	106.38	104.72	101.82	107.06	110.90	107.37	118.33
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-65 lb.	92.15	110.75	109.62	105.98	103.84	101.67	106.75	110.66	103.12	115.50
West Coast:										
Steer Beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	63.29	66.26	68.87	68.29	68.98	66.91	66.98	70.62	71.43	72.58
Retail:										
Beef, Choice	133.2	134.0	138.4	137.4	138.3	139.2	138.9	141.5	141.9	
Veal	177.0	178.6	178.5	179.7	180.0	181.9	181.5	180.5	184.9	
Pork	121.0	118.9	120.9	125.7	132.1	130.3	130.8	126.9	127.5	
Lamb	181.3	178.5	183.6	188.7	192.8	193.2	188.6	189.5	192.7	
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100)										
Wholesale meat	160.5	159.6	172.1	171.7	177.6	172.8	1171.4	175.7	174.7	
Retail meat	170.8	170.1	171.3	174.4	175.8	177.4	177.7	176.3	174.5	
Beef and veal	160.7	161.2	162.8	164.8	164.2	164.0	164.1	163.7	166.0	
Pork	184.1	181.7	182.0	187.0	192.0	196.8	197.6	194.2	193.8	
Other meats	174.5	173.7	175.1	178.0	179.0	179.7	179.9	179.0	180.0	
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[3]										
Beef steer-corn	15.9	17.5	19.0	19.2	21.5	24.2	24.2	23.6	20.7	21.1
Hog-corn	15.9	16.0	18.8	20.7	23.8	26.4	24.1	22.6	19.2	21.4

[1] St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. [2] Prior to Oct., 1975, Chicago Market. [3] Bushels of No. 2 Yellow Corn equivalent in value of 100 pounds liveweight.

Selected marketings, slaughter and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1977 Jan.[4]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:												
Slaughter:												
Cattle	1,000 head	3,272	3,041	3,330	3,033	3,054	3,374	3,085	3,489	3,320	3,282	3,244
Steers	1,000 head	1,418	1,374	1,575	1,485	1,488	1,683	1,481	1,636	1,477	1,422	1,416
Heifers	1,000 head	945	859	943	852	842	890	839	990	1,010	969	866
Cows	1,000 head	849	745	743	629	654	726	695	782	758	818	892
Bulls and stags	1,000 head	61	63	69	67	70	75	71	80	76	73	70
Calves	1,000 head	408	380	457	389	353	368	352	411	403	392	398
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	498	461	579	539	474	550	468	553	568	525	477
Hogs	1,000 head	5,840	5,825	7,236	6,400	5,877	5,695	4,908	6,149	6,514	6,507	6,885
Percentage sows	Percent	5	6	5	4	5	6	7	6	5	5	6
Average liveweight per head												
Cattle	Pounds	1,045	1,043	1,048	1,042	1,037	1,032	1,023	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,026
Calves	Pounds	211	210	195	195	209	214	207	214	209	212	208
Sheep and lambs	Pounds	112	114	114	112	106	104	104	103	103	109	110
Hogs	Pounds	234	233	234	236	239	241	239	237	235	239	243
Average dressed weight												
Beef	Pounds	607	608	614	614	612	609	602	602	602	597	596
Veal	Pounds	123	125	116	114	123	126	123	125	124	126	123
Lamb and mutton	Pounds	57	57	58	56	52	51	51	51	51	54	56
Pork	Pounds	168	167	167	169	171	173	171	169	168	171	173
Production:												
Beef	Mil. lb.	1,975	1,841	2,034	1,855	1,859	2,047	1,850	2,089	1,988	1,952	1,923
Veal	Mil. lb.	50	46	52	43	42	45	42	51	51	48	48
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	28	26	33	30	24	28	24	28	29	28	26
Pork	Mil. lb.	976	968	1,208	1,077	1,001	979	834	1,033	1,088	1,106	1,191
COMMERCIAL:												
Slaughter:[1]												
Cattle	1,000 head	3,546	3,299	3,616	3,272	3,299	3,627	3,307	3,751	3,571	3,553	3,541
Calves	1,000 head	480	443	519	445	419	442	421	485	475	474	473
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	513	474	595	562	492	570	486	578	588	545	495
Hogs	1,000 head	6,127	6,096	7,545	6,658	6,134	5,957	5,120	6,411	6,762	6,768	7,195
Production:												
Beef	Mil. lb.	2,116	1,981	2,188	1,990	1,991	2,181	1,969	2,229	2,122	2,094	2,079
Veal	Mil. lb.	69	63	71	59	61	66	62	73	71	71	68
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	29	27	34	31	26	29	25	29	30	29	27
Pork	Mil. lb.	1,024	1,013	1,256	1,120	1,044	1,022	869	1,074	1,131	1,150	1,241
COLD STORAGE STOCKS FIRST OF MONTH:[2]												
Beef	Mil. lb.	454	474	474	493	471	445	413	374	350	347	299
Veal	Mil. lb.	11	12	11	11	13	12	12	11	11	11	9
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	15	14	14	12	13	15	14	14	14	12	10
Pork	Mil. lb.	212	197	200	223	261	268	229	179	145	159	167
Total meat and meat products[3]	Mil. lb.	733	745	755	795	818	798	726	629	568	580	530
FOREIGN TRADE:												
Imports: (carcass weight)												
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	144	175	152	158	161	145	166	187	199	136	103
Pork	Mil. lb.	39	33	44	42	39	42	39	35	32	27	17
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	([5])	([5])
Exports: (carcass weight)												
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	6.25	7.36	8.39	6.74	7.63	8.96	9.13	10.36	8.63	9.02	8.56
Pork	Mil. lb.	18.68	21.47	28.16	22.50	26.70	24.46	21.51	23.11	27.14	26.44	28.48
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	.36	.29	.71	.35	.49	.28	.21	.19	.45	.48	.39
Live animal imports:												
Cattle	Number	106,120	64,091	77,295	84,694	109,891	82,838	36,451	32,183	50,438	63,641	199,276
Hogs	Number	2,900	2,606	5,043	2,498	2,772	3,881	5,368	4,519	3,929	3,382	1,202
Sheep and lambs	Number	0	0	118	59	22	23	47	979	659	5,241	3,090
Live animal exports:												
Cattle	Number	6,080	4,829	5,951	6,874	7,166	8,750	8,159	9,672	15,010	10,787	11,873
Hogs	Number	626	567	1,004	1,045	312	1,768	289	933	1,224	485	1,110
Sheep and lambs	Number	6,900	15,779	20,894	23,870	17,945	11,759	8,798	13,281	14,905	24,710	14,771

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[1] Federally inspected and other commercial. [2] Beginning Jan. 1977 excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. [3] Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the meats listed. [4] Slaughter and production data revised. [5] Less than 500,000 lb.

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